

CONFIDENTIAL

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERRAR.

Received up to 1st April, 1880.

POLITICAL.

THE Anjuman-i-Panjab of the 26th March says that it appears from the news recently received from the seat of war that the leaders of the rebels at Ghazni are willing to submit on condition that Yakub Khan should be recalled to Kabul and his son Musa Khan placed on the throne. The question is whether the Government can agree to these proposals. The release of Yakub Khan is simply out of the question. The Government deported him from Kabul when it was convinced of his incapacity to rule and of his complicity in the late outrage on our embassy. To release him would be not only impolitic but detrimental to British prestige. The question whether Musa Khan should be appointed Amir or not is more difficult to answer. We approve of the permanent occupation of Afghanistan. But, judging from the indications hitherto afforded us by Government of its future policy, it is clear that it is opposed to annexation. However, it wishes that the new

Afghan politics.

Circulation,
380 copies.

Amir should be under its control. Musa Khan is the rightful heir to the throne. We have no *prima facie* objection to his accession if the Afghans desire it. But no thoughtful politician would recommend his nomination until we know what are Abdul Rahman Khan's intentions. If he is coming as a friend, we must listen to what he has to say. But if he has hostile intentions, we should place Musa Khan on the throne. Yakub Khan should not be set free. The object of the rebels is that if Musa Khan is placed on the throne and Yakub Khan released, they will again be able to act as they please.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 30th March, in regard to the

The recall of General Massy, remarks:
Massy.

When we have overlooked the mistakes committed by other officers in Afghanistan, why should we be so strict in the case of General Massy? His mistake was that he abandoned four guns which fell into the hands of the enemy (*sic*). But who abandoned two hundred boxes of bombs and one million pounds of powder in the Bala Hissar, which fell in the hands of Muhammad Jan? Whose fault was it that Muhammad Jan carried away several lakhs of rupees from Kabul? Who allowed the Hindus and the Kizilbashs of Kabul to be robbed of all their property before his face? Whose carelessness was it that our friends at Istalif were overpowered by the enemy? Who has hitherto neglected to assist the Hazaras? If we had assisted them, they would have beaten Muhammad Jan by this time. Who is responsible for the late Kabul river disaster? Who allowed Muhammad Jan to kill the Governor of Ghazni? By whose order were the Kabulis at first treated with so much severity that they became desperate and rose in arms against our troops? If our troops abandoned the Bala Hissar and retired into Sherpur, when Muhammad Jan attacked Kabul, because they were not numerically strong enough, then who is responsible for not having called for more troops from India beforehand, and who is responsible for having sent an insufficient number

of troops? It will be difficult for the Government to take all the officers to task who have committed mistakes in the Kabul campaign. Perhaps it may itself be responsible for some of those mistakes. If the officers act more carefully in future, there is still ample time for them to make amends for their past mistakes and retrieve their name.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Jaipur Gazette* of the 24th March makes the follow-

Circulation,
275 copies.

The report of the Indian
Army Commission.

ing remarks in regard to some of the
proposals of the Indian Army Com-
mission :—

“The report of the Army Commission, as given in the public journals, contains many important recommendations which our Government would do well to consider carefully before adoption. The Commission had no doubt a very arduous work before them, and if we are to judge from the report of the manner in which they have fulfilled their task, we must give every credit to them for a faithful discharge of their duty. Economy seems to have been the ruling maxim with the Commission, and there is no doubt, if their recommendations are carried out, it will effect a large saving in the present military charges of the country. The abolition of the Bombay and Madras commands is, no doubt, a move in the right direction, and we have not the slightest doubt that the measure can be carried out without any injury whatever. In these days of telegraphic communication and railway facilities, there is not the slightest necessity for three separate commands in this country, and the cost attending on their retention is perfectly unnecessary. We are not sure whether the Commander-in-Chief's loss of his seat in the Viceroy's Council will bring any material good, but it will, no doubt, place the Viceroy at the supreme head of the army in India, and put an end to all such misunderstanding as arose in the days of Lord Dalhousie and Sir Charles Napier. We are glad that the Commission recommends no reduction in the Native Army, but we see no special facility

afforded to our young men wishing to enter military service in this country. The recommendations of the Commission about the armies in native states show a want of confidence on the part of the paramount power in its loyal feudatories, and therefore cannot be characterized as wise. The Imperial Government may well look upon the armies of native chiefs as one of their principal reserves, which they can very conveniently draw upon in times of emergency, as they did at the present Afghan war. We see that the Commission is averse to any unnecessary interference with Maharaja Scindia, but recommends that the Nizam should be induced to curtail gradually his auxiliary force. We don't understand what sort of unnecessary interference is referred to by the Commission in the case of Scindia, and why the Nizam alone has been particularized in the report."

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudha* of the 29th March briefly refers to the chief army reforms recommended by the Army Commission. In regard to the question of the reduction of the armies of native chiefs, the writer remarks that it is difficult to realize why the Government is so persistent in this matter. Is this the recompense of their loyalty!

Circulation,
285 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra* of the 30th March complains that according to clause (d) of the second schedule attached to Act XVIII of 1879 (the Legal Practitioners Act) those pleaders who practise in the courts of Subordinate Judges, Munsifs, &c., will have to obtain certificates on stamped paper of the value of Rs. 15, and that the Allahabad High Court has issued a circular prohibiting such pleaders from practising in some of the courts mentioned in clause (d) above referred to.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Mainpuri, referring to the case of the tahsildar of Shikohabad, states that the Magistrate of Mainpuri had a quarrel

The Magistrate of Mainpuri and the tahsildar of Shikohabad.

with the tahsildar when he was a Joint Magistrate. Some time ago Layaq Singh and Zalim Singh (Layaq Singh's son-in-law), who are the enemies of the tahsildar, sent some petitions to the Commissioner against him either at the instigation of the Magistrate or of their own accord. This afforded the Magistrate a good opportunity of gratifying his ill-will against the tahsildar. When the tahsildar was absent from Shikohabad on leave, the Magistrate went there on tour, and with the assistance of Layaq Singh and Zalim Singh began to instigate the other zamindars to bring false charges against the tahsildar. Only five zamindars, who were relatives of Layaq Singh and Zalim Singh, agreed to file complaints against the tahsildar. On this the Magistrate granted a certificate of good and loyal conduct to Layaq Singh and Zalim Singh. He then examined the five zamindars in question in an informal manner and wrote their depositions in English. He had received by this time Layaq Singh's and Zalim Singh's petitions from the Commissioner. In the meantime the tahsildar returned from leave and resumed charge of his duties on the 1st January last. On the day following the Magistrate sent for him by means of his chaprasi, made several charges against him in the name of the Government, and examined the so-called petitioners as witnesses against him. The Magistrate demanded security for Rs. 5,000 from him in the Godha case, and for Rs. 1,000 in each of the other cases. Fortunately Mr. Wood, Barrister-at-Law, who had been sent for from Agra by the tahsildar as his counsel, arrived in Court just at this time. He saw the Magistrate tutoring the witnesses. The Magistrate committed the tahsildar to the Sessions in the Godha case, and kept the other cases pending in his Court with the object that, if the tahsildar were convicted and punished by the Sessions Judge, he would afterwards inflict the greatest punishment he could upon him in the other cases. But Mr. Wood induced the High Court to transfer the other cases also to the Judge's Court. The cases were heard by the Judge of

Mainpuri (who undoubtedly deserves the appellation of Judge) on the 4th March. Mr. Muir the Joint Magistrate and Babu Krishna Gopal appeared on behalf of the Crown and Messrs. Wood, Conlan, and Ross, Barristers-at-Law, on behalf of the accused. The Judge was convinced that the case was got up by the Magistrate through enmity, and acquitted the tahsildar on the 12th March. If he were not such an able and impartial Judge as he is, the innocent tahsildar would undoubtedly have been punished. When a District Magistrate is determined to have any of his subordinate officers punished, it is very difficult for the latter to escape scot-free. It is to be deeply regretted that officers in these days generally try to punish innocent persons with whom they happen to have a quarrel, and cast a slur upon British justice by their misconduct. We hope that the Government will take the Magistrate of Mainpuri to task for his misconduct, in order that no other officer may have the courage to follow his example.

The same paper, in its local news column, states that the new Munsif of Agra held his Court for the first time on the 29th March. On that very day he used discourteous language towards a respectable pleader and had to apologise.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Dabir-i-Hind* (published at Allahabad by one Mirza Muhammad Husain) of the 27th March states:—On the 24th of March, at about 9 A. M., Munshi Muhammad Abdulla Khan, the tahsildar of Allahabad, stopped his carriage near our office and sent for us. When we went to him, he became angry and threatened us on the ground that the *article headed "A new officer" published in

* The substance of the article is as follows:—A new officer who has got his appointment by recommendation, who has neither experience nor ability, and who does not perform his duties with honesty, offered to become a subscriber to the *Dabir-i-Hind* provided the editor would not publish any complaint against him. But the editor would not agree to this proposal as it was his duty to bring all matters to the notice of the Government. The editor will not be deterred from performing his duty by official pressure.

the *Dabir-i-Hind* of the 6th March, applied to him. He detained us for full one and a half hour. We will give in our next issue an account of the threats and menaces made use of. We do not wish to complain of this treatment, for our duty is of such a kind that we cannot expect better treatment. But we are aggrieved to see that on the one hand the respectable and educated Musalmans regret the wretched condition of their countrymen, and on the other they constantly quarrel with each other, which leads to their ruin. It is to be regretted that our ill luck prevents us from becoming virtuous and honest. If our new tahsildar is really such a man as his conduct towards us has shown him to be, we are afraid that it will be difficult for him to perform his duties satisfactorily in Chail, which is inhabited by all classes of the people. Surely the officers have shown great wisdom in appointing him a tahsildar! It is impossible that they did not hear of his ill temper from the officers of the Postal Department, in which he was formerly employed. We hope that the Postmaster-General will be able to give some instances of his misconduct.

The same paper refers to the case of the clergyman in British Burma who was convicted by the Magistrate, under section 179 of the Indian Penal Code, for having threatened an officer that he would report him to the Chief Commissioner, and who was acquitted by the Judicial Commissioner on appeal, and remarks: This case affords us a good opportunity of expressing our sentiments and feelings. The object of the Magistrate in punishing the clergyman was to convince the natives that Europeans are so impartial that they do not show any partiality even to clergymen, or to warn others against complaining of the oppression exercised by him or his subordinates. Now, if the object of the Magistrate was to convince the natives of the impartiality of British justice, they can only conclude that rationalism prevails to such an extent among European officers that they have become selfish and unfeeling. They look to

their own interests and do not respect even their clergymen. They only fear their countrymen lest they should be dismissed from the public service. The natives have become quite hopeless and have begun to hate them. The people have generally lost all faith in the impartiality of atheists. If the object of the Magistrate was to discourage the people from complaining of the oppression of Magistrates, that object will no doubt be attained. The Judicial Commissioner ordered the costs of appeal to be deducted from the pay of the convicting Magistrate and paid to the clergyman (*sic*). But we have not heard that the costs incurred by natives in such cases have ever been realized from the Magistrates and paid to them. If the costs incurred by any man in appealing against the illegal orders of any Magistrate were always realized from the latter and paid to the former, the wilfulness of Magistrates would be greatly checked. As soon as we get authentic news about the case of the tahsildar of Shikohabad, we will publish it in order to illustrate the truth of our remarks.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Qaisar-ul-Akhbar* (Allahabad) of the 29th March complains that the *Dabir-i-Hind* in Allahabad is accustomed to threaten public servants, which is opposed to the provisions of the Press Act. If any officer does not subscribe to the paper, it publishes false complaints against him. In its issue of 27th March it complains of the alleged misconduct of Munshi Muhammad Abdulla Khan, the tahsildar of Allahabad. He is an educated and respectable man. He was first appointed a probationary Inspector in the Postal Department, although natives are not generally appointed to this office. After some time he was transferred to Rajputana with an increase of pay. The Director of Post-offices praised him highly for his ability. He was then appointed tahsildar of Allahabad. His testimonials bear witness to his good conduct. It is simply inconceivable that he should have threatened the editor of the *Dabir-i-Hind*. He may have gone to the press to make some enquiries about the

assessment of the license-tax, and not have shown any indulgence to the manager. Moreover, we have heard that he had discontinued his subscription to the *Dabir-i-Hind*. Probably these are the reasons which have induced the editor of that paper to bring a false charge against the tahsildar. Some time ago the editor complained that such and such traders were underassessed, and urged that the assessment fees should be doubled. The cause of this was that they did not subscribe to his paper. He asked the tahsildar of Sirathu and the naib-tahsildar of Meja to buy his paper, under a threat of publishing complaints against them. His complaints against the police officers were also made with the same object. He is the terror of all native local officers. If the Government makes an enquiry into the matter through the Magistrate, it will be convinced of the truth of our statement.

The *Mashir-i-Qaizar* (Lucknow) of the 26th March complains that dancing-girls and prostitutes have largely increased since the establishment of British rule, and are a curse to the country. The Government should adopt some measures to check their increase. At all events they should be expelled from the public streets and thoroughfares and assigned a place outside the town.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Arya Mitra* of the 19th March, in regard to the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khan's Vaccination Bill, remarks that as thousands of children are killed and thousands disfigured every year by small-pox, and small-pox is an infectious disease, no sensible man will disapprove of a measure which is calculated to make vaccination general. Only ignorant people are prejudiced against vaccination, but their prejudices should not prevent the Government from putting a stop to a great evil. Some persons protest against compulsion on the ground that it would be an unjust interference with the liberty of the people. But this argument is not a sound one. On

Circulation,
500 copies.

the same ground one might argue that thieves and *badmáshes* should not be punished.

Circulation,
685 copies.

The *Oudh Akhlár* of the 31st March urges that each municipal committee should post copies of its bye-laws in conspicuous places in public streets and thoroughfares. Many persons break those laws through ignorance, and are punished. If the people were acquainted with the laws, they would be saved from punishment, and the Courts saved the trouble of trying a large number of petty offences.

Circulation,
1,250 copies.

The *Akhbar-i-Am* (Lahore) of the 24th March states that it is surprising that European Engineers cannot compete with the former native engineers in architecture. The public buildings constructed by Government at an extravagant cost are not so durable as they should be. When two years ago the fear of Russian aggression was universally felt, the Government of India deemed it necessary to fortify the coast. Accordingly all the seaports were strongly garrisoned and well supplied with military stores. Forts were constructed at Singapore at a large cost. In regard to these works of fortification the *Straits Times* remarks that they now appear like old dilapidated buildings. The greatest building constructed by Government in the Panjab is the Lahore University College. It must have cost at least three lakhs of rupees. If you drop a little water on its roof, it will leak. If it were left unrepaired for a few years, it would fall into a very bad state. Is it this durability of which European architecture is so proud? The buildings constructed by the former kings hundreds of years ago are stronger than our new buildings and require no repairs. If our present Engineers were to examine carefully the old buildings, they would learn a great deal. To obtain an idea of the durability of native architecture, just look at the Lahore fort. Only those parts of the fort which have once been touched by the hand of the European

Engineer require constant repair. The cutting of the Sarhind canal from the Chenab has afforded a fresh proof of the ability of the old Native Engineers. The Government sent for its best Engineers from distant parts of the country and asked to decide at what place the canal could be most easily cut, so as not to affect the strength of the river. When they selected the place and dug the ground, they found to their surprise a canal constructed with bricks buried underground.

The *Jami-i-Jamshed* (a weekly paper recently started at Moradabad) of the 28th March urges that

The pleaders' examination, Allahabad.

the Allahabad pleaders' examination should continue to be held both in English and Urdu as hitherto. No good will accrue from the exclusion of Urdu from the examination. On the contrary it seems to be objectionable on several grounds. First, many persons who are not acquainted with English will be prevented from entering the legal profession which was hitherto open to them. Secondly, the spread of the knowledge of law among the people, which is very desirable, will be checked. Thirdly, the Government will suffer a loss. The fees realized from the examinees amount to such a large sum that, after paying the examiners' fees and other expenses incurred in holding the examination from it, there is a surplus of twenty or twenty-five thousand rupees every year. If Urdu is excluded from the examination, this income will be lost. We have heard that the nazirs and chaprasis belonging to the Civil Courts in the North-Western Provinces have been reduced. The result of this will be that a large number of men will be thrown out of employ, and the public business will suffer. In order to avoid this evil, the surplus of the income derived from the examination in question might be advantageously devoted to the maintenance of the establishment of the Civil Courts. In our opinion the orders relating to the exclusion of Urdu should be altogether withdrawn, or, at all events, should not be enforced for the next four or five years.

in order that those persons who are anxious to pass the examination may have an opportunity of doing so.

Circulation,
425 copies.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 30th March states that some judicial officers in the Panjab borrow money from the mahajans living within their territorial jurisdiction, which is very objectionable. In the first place, the mahajan has not the courage to ask the officer who borrows to execute a bond, and is therefore sometimes unable to realize his money from the officer; secondly, the officer has to show partiality to the mahajan and to his friends. In these circumstances the Government should strictly prohibit judicial officers from borrowing money from any person who lives within the limits of their jurisdiction.

LOCAL.

Circulation,
250 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Dabir-i-Hind* (Allahabad) of the 27th March complains that the pathways along the banks of the *nalla* which is situated in Badshahi Mandi, Allahabad, are very narrow and uneven. Moreover, those persons who want to cross the *nalla* have to jump over it, which is dangerous. During the last rainy season a man fell into the *nalla* when trying to cross it, and was so severely hurt that he died from the injuries he received.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Jaipur Gazette* of the 24th March, in regard to the "Shamshad-o-Sosan," an Urdu drama written in Hindi character and printed at the *Behar Bandhu Press*, Bankipur, remarks: "The author himself acknowledges in the preface that he has taken the Bengali drama of 'Surendro Binodini' for his model. The publication of that book, if we remember right, was prohibited on account of its being scandalous. Though the author says he has avoided falling into the same error, he has unintentionally fallen into the snare."

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1 <i>Afshar-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Divan Buta Singh,	March 26th	March 29th	650 copies.
2 <i>Akbar-ul-Akbar</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Ali Husain Khan	" 25th	" 30th	120 "
3 <i>Akbar-i-Islam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	" 27th	" 31st	125 "
4 <i>Akbar-i-Islam</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Mokand Ram	" 24th	" 27th	1,250 copies (including 380 copies taken by Govt.)
5 <i>Akmal-ul-Akbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Sayyid Fakhr-ud-din.	" 23rd	" 26th	90 copies.
6 <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Golab Rai	" 27th & 30th	" 28th & 1st April respectively.	282 copies (including 65 copies taken by Govt.)
7 <i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Mir Nusr Ali	" 26th	" 29th	380 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
8 <i>Ansar-ul-Akbar</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Tegh Muhammad,	" 22nd & 29th	" 30th & 31st respectively.	100 copies.
9 <i>Arya Mitra</i>	Banaras	Hindi	Ditto	Bhut Nath	" 19th & 26th	" 28th	500 "
10 <i>Berur Mitra</i>	Kilichpur,	Marathi	Ditto	Eknath Sakha Ram,	" 23rd	" "	105 "
11 <i>Dastak Qasri</i>	Bareilly	Urdu	Ditto	Thakur Prasad	" 27th	" "	220 "

List of papers examined—(continued).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
12 <i>Dab-dab-i-Sikandri</i>	Rampur ...	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Hussain Khan.	March 29th	1880. March 31st	409 copies
13 <i>Dab-i-Hind</i>	... Allahabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Mirza Muhammad Husain.	" 27th	" 27th	250 "
14 <i>Gwalior Gazette</i>	... Gwalior	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	...	" 21st & 28th	" 27th & 1st April respectively.	...
15 <i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	... Jaipur	Hindi-English.	Bi-weekly	D. Benjamin	" 24th & 27th	" 27th & 29th respectively.	275 "
16 <i>Jalwah Tār</i>	... Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Rai Ganeshi Lal	24th	27th	100 "
17 <i>Jām Jamshed</i>	... Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Syyid Jamshed Ali,	" 28th	April 1st	...
18 <i>Kārnāmāh</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 29th	March 31st	250 "
19 <i>Kāshi Patrika</i>	... Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Baleshwar Prasad,	" 26th	" 27th	550 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
20 <i>Kaush-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Rev. J. Craven	" 29th	" 1st	362 copies.
21 <i>Kavi Vachan Sudha</i>	... Benares	Hindi	Weekly	Chintamani Sarma,	" 29th	April 1st	300 "
22 <i>Khair Khawā-i-Ālam</i>	... Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Mir Hasan	" 24th	March 26th	105 "
23 <i>Koh-i-Nūr</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Jawad Ali	" 27th	" 28th	630 copies (including 70 copies taken by Govt.)
24 <i>Lahore-i-Nūr</i>	... Janspur	Ditto	Ditto	Abdulla Khan	" 14th	"	50 copies.

25	<i>Lauh-i-Mahfuz</i>	... Moradabad,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Mehndi Husain Khan.	...	19th & 26th	28th & 1st April respectively.	100	"
26	<i>Lawrence Gazette</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Sayyid Jamil-ud-din	...	29th	April 1st	325	"
27	<i>Meerut Gazette</i>	... Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu,	...	Ditto	...	Gobardhan Das	...	22nd	March 28th	100	"
28	<i>Mashir-i-Qaisar</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Ghulam Muhammad Khan.	...	26th	" 27th	150	"
29	<i>Mashir-i-Nimroz</i>	... Bijoor	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Muhib-ul-lah.	...	21st	" 30th	70	"
30	<i>Masrarak Dilkush</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Ali	...	30th	" 27th	16	"
31	<i>Munba-ul-Ahden</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	...	Khairati Lal	...	22nd	April 1st	115	"
32	<i>Nair-i-Aram</i>	... Moradabad	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Amjid Ali	...	24th to 30th	March 27th	613	"
33	<i>Najmul Akhbar</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	...	Daily	...	Muhammad Hayat,	...	30th	" 26th to 1st April respectively.	285	"
34	<i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	... Agra	Ditto	...	Tri-monthly,	...	Yudhistar Chandar Das.	...	25th	April 1st	460	"
35	<i>Nar Afshan</i>	... Ludhiana,	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Rev. A. P. Kelso	...	27th	March 27th	350	"
36	<i>Nar-ul-Anwar</i>	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Yaqub,	...	26th to 1st April.	" 26th to 1st April respectively.	685 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)	"
37	<i>Qudat Akhbar</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	...	Daily	...	Sheo Prasad	...	23rd	" 27th	240 copies.	"
38	<i>Panjab Punch</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Fateh-ud-din	...	22nd	" 26th	300	"
39	<i>Patialis Akhbar</i>	... Patiala	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Kikhi Kesh	...	28th	" 31st	70	"
40	<i>Prince of Wales' Gazette.</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rai Ganeshi Lal	...	"	"	200	"
41	<i>Qaisar-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Allahabad,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Siraj-ud-din Ahmad	...	24th	" 29th	700	"
42	<i>Rafak-i-Aam</i>	... Sialkot	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Divan Chand	...	30th	" 27th	425	"
43	<i>Rahbar-i-Hind</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Nadir Ali Shah	...	27th	April 1st	115	"
44	<i>Rahilkhand Akhbar</i>	... Moradabad	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Harnam Serup	...	25th	" March 27th	275	"
45	<i>Sadiq-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Bhawalpur	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Hafiz Abdul-Qudus,	...				"



List of papers examined—(concluded).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
46 <i>Safr-i-Hind</i>	Amritsar,	Urdu	Weekly	Revd. Rajab Ali	March 27th	March 30th	200 copies.
47 <i>Ditto</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Bulaqi Das	" 28th	" "	125 "
48 <i>Said-ul-Akhbar</i>	Budaun	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Afzal Ali	" 25th	" 28th	200 "
49 <i>Sayyid-ul-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Hindi-Urdu,	Tri-monthly	Wasir Ali	" 20th	" 30th	30 "
50 <i>Shola-i-Tar</i>	Cawnpore,	Urdu	Weekly	Haidar Ali	30th	April 1st	300 "
51 <i>Sohail Hind</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Wilayat Ali	" 23rd	March 27th	300 "
52 <i>Tahzib-ul Akhlaq</i>	Aligarh	Ditto	Monthly	Sheikh Alim-ulla	For the Month of February.	" 26th	109 "
53 <i>Urdu Akhbar</i>	Akola	Marathi	Weekly	Dhonde Balkishan,	March 20th	" "	360 "
54 <i>Vrit Dhar</i>	Dhar	Ditto	Ditto	Hari Bhaskar	" 22nd	" 27th	153 "

ALLAHABAD: }
The 6th April, 1880.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.